

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

JAMES MILTON FLEMING, JR.,

Plaintiff,

Case No. C15-5685-RAJ-BAT

V.

CAROLYN W. COLVIN, Commissioner of  
Social Security,

Defendant.

## **REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

James Milton Fleming, Jr., seeks review of the denial of his Supplemental Security  
e (“SSI”) and Disability Insurance Benefits (“DIB”) applications. He contends the  
istrative law judge (“ALJ”) erred by (1) failing to categorize his post-traumatic stress  
er (“PTSD”) as “severe” at step two; (2) discounting his Global Assessment of  
oning (“GAF”) scores; (3) discounting his credibility based on a fraud investigation report;  
ecting the testimony of a lay witness, Cynthia Miller; and (5) failing to include a  
ntration limitation in the residual functional capacity (“RFC”) assessment or the  
metical posed to the vocational expert (“VE”). Dkt. 12 at 1-2. As discussed below, the  
recommends the Commissioner’s final decision be **AFFIRMED** and the case be  
**DISSED** with prejudice.

## BACKGROUND

Mr. Fleming is currently 56 years old, has a high school diploma and additional culinary training, and has worked as a cook, forklift driver, certified nursing assistant, and warehouse laborer.<sup>1</sup> In October 2010 and November 2010, respectively, he protectively applied for SSI and DIB, alleging disability as of October 1, 2007. Tr. 373-86, 413. His applications were denied initially and on reconsideration. Tr. 221-36, 240-53. The ALJ conducted a hearing on October 30, 2013 (Tr. 37-144), and subsequently found Mr. Fleming not disabled. Tr. 14-29. As the Appeals Council denied Mr. Fleming's request for review, the ALJ's decision is the Commissioner's final decision. Tr. 1-7.

## THE ALJ'S DECISION

Utilizing the five-step disability evaluation process,<sup>2</sup> the ALJ found:

**Step one:** Mr. Fleming had not engaged in substantial gainful activity since his alleged onset date.

**Step two:** Mr. Fleming's bipolar affective disorder, personality disorder, and polysubstance dependence are severe impairments.

**Step three:** These impairments did not meet or equal the requirements of a listed impairment.<sup>3</sup>

**RFC:** Mr. Fleming can perform a full range of work at all exertional levels, with some non-exertional limitations: he can perform simple, repetitive tasks. He can occasionally interact with co-workers, but cannot interact with the public. He can have few, if any, changes in work routines or settings.

**Step four:** Mr. Fleming could not perform any past relevant work.

**Step five:** As there are other jobs that exist in significant numbers in the national economy that Mr. Fleming can perform, he is not disabled.

Tr. 14-29.

<sup>1</sup> Tr. 98, 424.

<sup>2</sup> 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920.

<sup>3</sup> 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1.

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## DISCUSSION

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### 1. PTSD

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5 Mr. Fleming's assignment of error related to PTSD is actually a challenge to the ALJ's  
 6 assessment of multiple medical opinions, and will therefore be analyzed as such rather than as a  
 7 step-two challenge.<sup>4</sup> *See* Dkt. 12 at 1-2, 4-9.

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#### A. Art Peskind, Ph.D.

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10 Mr. Fleming first argues that the ALJ erred in discounting the DSHS form opinions of  
 11 Dr. Peskind, who examined Mr. Fleming in November 2009 and December 2010. *See* Tr. 624-  
 12 31, 634-39. The ALJ gave little weight to both of Dr. Peskind's evaluation reports, finding the  
 13 psychologist's opinions regarding Mr. Fleming's functional limitations to be unsupported by Dr.  
 14 Peskind's clinical findings and reliant on Mr. Fleming's non-credible subjective self-report. Tr.  
 15 24. The ALJ also noted that Mr. Fleming inaccurately described his alcohol use to Dr. Peskind  
 16 at the time of both examinations. Tr. 24-25.

17 Mr. Fleming does not discuss the ALJ's rationale for discounting Dr. Peskind's opinions,  
 18 and thus has not satisfied his burden to show harmful error in the ALJ's decision with respect to  
 19 Dr. Peskind's opinions, or with respect to the other medical evidence as discussed below. *See*  
 20 Dkt. 12 at 5-6; *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1110-11 (9th Cir. 2012).

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#### B. Mary Lemberg, M.D.

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23 Examining psychiatrist Dr. Lemberg wrote a narrative opinion report in June 2011. Tr.  
 24 738-45. The ALJ discounted Dr. Lemberg's opinion because he found her opinion to be  
 25 unsupported by Dr. Lemberg's clinical findings and reliant on Mr. Fleming's non-credible

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<sup>4</sup> This is particularly appropriate because the ALJ noted that Mr. Fleming has been diagnosed with many conditions, and that the ALJ "considered all mental health symptoms regardless of diagnosis." Tr. 17.

1 subjective self-report. Tr. 25.

2 Again, Mr. Fleming does not address the ALJ's rationale with respect to Dr. Lemberg's  
 3 opinion, instead inaccurately stating that “[t]he the ALJ's failure to offer an explanation leaves  
 4 the Court with no means of measuring the validity of his assessment.” Dkt. 12 at 7. On the  
 5 contrary, the ALJ did provide two specific reasons to discount Dr. Lemberg's opinion, and Mr.  
 6 Fleming has not explained why either of those reasons are insufficient. Therefore, Mr. Fleming  
 7 has failed to meet his burden to identify a harmful error in the ALJ's assessment of Dr.  
 8 Lemberg's opinion.

9       **C.     Jane Hayward, Psy.D.; Lulu Rivera, LMHC, EMMHS; and Treatment Notes**

10       Dr. Hayward examined Mr. Fleming in October 2012. Tr. 1379-83. Ms. Rivera  
 11 examined Mr. Fleming in October 2011. Tr. 1393-95. The ALJ gave both opinions little weight  
 12 for multiple reasons. Tr. 26-27. Mr. Fleming summarizes the reports written by Dr. Hayward  
 13 and Ms. Rivera, and cites mental health treatment notes (Tr. 1129), but does not mention the  
 14 ALJ's analysis of that evidence or identify any error in the ALJ's decision with respect to that  
 15 evidence. Dkt. 12 at 7-8. Accordingly, Mr. Fleming has again failed to meet his burden to  
 16 identify an error related to this evidence.

17       **D.     Appeals Council Evidence**

18       Mr. Fleming argues the Appeals Council “did not correctly evaluate the medical evidence  
 19 submitted post-hearing[.]” Dkt. 12 at 8. The Appeals Council reviewed but rejected medical  
 20 opinions submitted post-hearing as unrelated to the period at issue before the ALJ, because the  
 21 opinions post-dated the ALJ's decision by approximately six months. *See* Tr. 1-7. Mr. Fleming  
 22 attached the rejected evidence to his opening brief. *See* Dkt. 12-1.

23       The argument fails for several reasons. First, this Court lacks the jurisdiction to review

1 whether the Appeals Council correctly denied a request for review of an ALJ's written decision.  
2 *See Taylor v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 659 F.3d 1228, 1231 (9th Cir. 2011) ("When the Appeals  
3 Council denied a request for review, it is a non-final agency action not subject to review because  
4 the ALJ's decision becomes the final decision of the Commissioner."). Hence the Court lacks  
5 the jurisdiction to determine whether the Appeals Council improperly evaluated the post-hearing  
6 medical evidence as Mr. Fleming claims.

7 Second, the Appeals Council in this case did not make the post-hearing evidence that Mr.  
8 Fleming submitted part of the administrative record. This is significant because when the  
9 Appeals Council considers new evidence in deciding whether to review an ALJ's decision, **and**  
10 the Appeals Council incorporates that evidence into the decision, a reviewing court considers  
11 both the record before the ALJ as well as the Appeals Council evidence to determine whether  
12 substantial evidence supports the ALJ's decision. *See Brewes v. Comm'r of Social Sec. Admin.*,  
13 682 F.3d 1157, 1159-60 (9th Cir. 2012). In this case, however, the Appeals Council declined to  
14 incorporate the new evidence into the administrative record, and the decision to do so is not  
15 judicially reviewable. Tr. 1-7; *Taylor v. Comm'r of Social Sec. Admin.*, 659 F.3d 1228, 1231 (9th  
16 Cir. 2011).

17 Because the Appeals Council did not incorporate the new evidence into the  
18 administrative record, the facts of this case are distinguishable from *Brewes* and the Court cannot  
19 consider whether it undermines the ALJ's decision. *See Knipe v. Colvin*, 2015 WL 9480026, at  
20 \*5 (D. Or. Dec. 29, 2015) (Interpreting *Brewes* as requiring a district court to consider post-  
21 hearing evidence only where the Appeals Council both considered the new evidence and made it  
22 part of the record.). The Commissioner argued that *Brewes* does not apply to the factual  
23 circumstances of this case, and Mr. Fleming did not file a reply brief. *See* Dkt. 13 at 10. In

1 short, because the new evidence cited by Mr. Fleming was not made part of the administrative  
2 record by the Appeals Council, the Court cannot consider whether it undermines the ALJ's  
3 decision. To do so would require the Court to address the propriety of the Appeals Council's  
4 decision to not make the new evidence part of the administrative process, which something the  
5 Court cannot do.

6 Admittedly, the Court's inability to review the Appeals Council's actions, here, means  
7 that potential due process violations stemming from the Appeals Council's decision whether to  
8 make new evidence part of the record could elude judicial review. But as Mr. Fleming presented  
9 no argument as to this potential problem, the Court declines to *sua sponte* make the argument for  
10 him.

11 In any event, the Court notes the post-hearing evidence presented to the Appeals Council  
12 appears to be duplicative of the evidence presented to the ALJ. For example, Mr. Fleming  
13 argues that the post-hearing medical opinion of Michael Johnson, M.D., supports his argument  
14 that the ALJ erred in finding him not disabled. *See* Dkt. 12 at 9-11. But as Mr. Fleming himself  
15 points out in his opening brief, the limitations noted by Dr. Johnson were also presented to the  
16 ALJ via Mr. Fleming's testimony, which as discussed *infra* was properly discounted. *Id.* at 11.  
17 In short, given the duplicative nature of the post-hearing evidence presented to the Appeals  
18 Council, the Court cannot say that the new evidence undermines the ALJ's final decision, even if  
19 the Court had the jurisdiction to do so.

20 **2. GAF Scores**

21 The ALJ cited various GAF scores in the record and discounted them for several reasons.  
22 Tr. 27. First, the ALJ noted that GAF scores rate the severity of symptoms or functioning, and  
23 that the clinicians who rated Mr. Fleming's GAF did not explain whether they were rating his

1 symptoms or his functioning. *Id.* Without that specificity, the ALJ found that the GAF scores  
 2 were not useful in performing the function-by-function assessment required of an ALJ, and did  
 3 not correspond to the agency's severity requirements, either. *Id.* The ALJ also noted that to the  
 4 extent the GAF scores reflected consideration of Mr. Fleming's description of his functioning,  
 5 that description was not entirely credible. *Id.* Finally, the ALJ noted that the most current  
 6 version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders ("DSM") omits GAF  
 7 scores. *Id.*

8 Mr. Fleming's brief focuses only on the ALJ's last reason, and argues that because GAF  
 9 scores were still included in the version of the DSM in existence at the time of his examinations,  
 10 the ALJ erred in applying the new DSM retroactively. Dkt. 12 at 9. This argument fails to  
 11 grapple with the ALJ's multiple other reasons to discount the GAF scores, all of which are  
 12 legitimate. Given that the GAF scores in the record are unexplained and do not correspond to  
 13 factors relevant to disability adjudication, the ALJ did not err in discounting them.

14 **3. Credibility**

15 Mr. Fleming challenges the portion<sup>5</sup> of the ALJ's adverse credibility determination  
 16 related to the investigation report written by the Cooperative Disability Investigations Unit  
 17 ("CDIU"). *See* Tr. 23. The ALJ noted how Mr. Fleming's subjective statements made at the  
 18 hearing and to medical providers were inconsistent with statements made to CDIU investigators.  
 19 Tr. 23, 1510-21.

20 Mr. Fleming argues that "the ALJ lost cite [*sic*] of the medical evidence by relying only  
 21 upon the CDIU Investigation report which lacks any evidentiary value." Dkt. 12 at 12. This

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22 <sup>5</sup> Mr. Fleming does not challenge the ALJ's numerous other reasons to discount his credibility,  
 23 which renders harmless any potential error related to the CDIU evidence. *See Carmickle v.*  
*Comm'r of Social Sec. Admin.*, 533 F.3d 1155, 1162-63 (9th Cir. 2008). The Court will  
 nonetheless address Mr. Fleming's challenge to the CDIU-related reason.

1 argument overstates the primacy of the CDIU evidence in the ALJ's decision: the ALJ's  
2 discussion of the CDIU report amounts to half a page of a 16-page decision. *See* Tr. 23.

3 Mr. Fleming also argues that the Commissioner should only order CDIU investigations  
4 on a "sparing" basis and when necessary. Dkt. 12 at 12 (citing Hearings, Appeals and Litigation  
5 Law Manual (HALLEX) I-5-1-15). There is no evidence that this HALLEX provision was  
6 violated in this case, and in any event, HALLEX provisions are not judicially enforceable. *See*  
7 *Moore v. Apfel*, 216 F.3d 864, 868-69 (9th Cir. 2000) ("As HALLEX does not have the force and  
8 effect of law, it is not binding on the Commissioner and we will not review allegations of  
9 noncompliance with the manual.").

10 Mr. Fleming also challenges various conclusions that the ALJ drew from the CDIU  
11 report, pointing to other evidence that could support different conclusions. Dkt. 12 at 13-15.  
12 This line of argument does not establish that the ALJ's interpretation of the evidence was not  
13 reasonable, however, and therefore fails to establish error. *See Morgan v. Comm'r of Social Sec.*  
14 *Admin.*, 169 F.3d 595, 599 (9th Cir. 1999) ("Where the evidence is susceptible to more than one  
15 rational interpretation, it is the ALJ's conclusion that must be upheld.").

16 Lastly, Mr. Fleming argues that his due process rights were violated because he was not  
17 provided an opportunity to "cross examine the authors of the CDIU report in person and examine  
18 the investigator's notes taken contemporaneously." Dkt. 12 at 15 (citing *Calvin v. Chater*, 73  
19 F.3d 87, 93 (6th Cir. 1996)). Mr. Fleming was provided an opportunity to cross-examine one of  
20 the authors of the report telephonically; that investigator had moved since the time of the  
21 investigation and the ALJ indicated that a telephonic appearance was reasonable under these  
22 circumstances. *See* Tr. 42-43. The ALJ also indicated that producing the other author of the  
23 investigation report would be duplicative. Tr. 42.

1 Mr. Fleming cites no binding authority to support his claim of a due process violation.

2 The Sixth Circuit case he cites relates to whether a claimant was entitled to a subpoena in order  
3 to cross-examine a physician, and the court there concluded that the claimant was not entitled to  
4 a subpoena for that purpose. *Calvin*, 73 F.3d at 93. Thus, this case does not support Mr.  
5 Fleming's position.

6 To the extent that Mr. Fleming argues that the CDIU report was inadmissible due to its  
7 unreliability, the support for this argument is thin to non-existent. Mr. Fleming block-quotes an  
8 unidentified source (Dkt. 12 at 15-16) and cites inapposite case authority as support for his  
9 position. Dkt. 12 at 15-16. Mr. Fleming fails to acknowledge that the Ninth Circuit has  
10 indicated that CDIU investigations are appropriate and the evidence generated thereby may be  
11 relied upon by ALJs. *See Elmore v. Colvin*, 617 Fed. Appx. 755, 757 (9th Cir. Jul. 15, 2015).

12 Accordingly, Mr. Fleming has failed to identify error in the ALJ's adverse credibility  
13 determination.

14 **4. Lay Witness**

15 Mr. Fleming's friend, Ms. Miller, testified at the hearing and the ALJ discounted this  
16 testimony as inconsistent with the medical evidence and the CDIU report. Tr. 27, 118-31. Mr.  
17 Fleming argues that the ALJ erred in "stating that the claimant was not credible, [and] therefore,  
18 by association Ms. Miller's testimony could not be credible." Dkt. 12 at 16. But the ALJ did not  
19 so claim: the ALJ found Ms. Miller's testimony to be inconsistent with the medical evidence and  
20 the CDIU report. Tr. 27. These reasons are germane reasons to discount Ms. Miller's testimony,  
21 and Mr. Fleming has failed to establish error in the ALJ's assessment. *See Lewis v. Apfel*, 236  
22 F.3d 503, 511-12 (9th Cir. 2001) (germane reasons for discounting lay testimony included  
23 inconsistency with medical evidence, evidence of claimant's activities, and claimant's reports).

## 5. RFC/VE Hypothetical

Mr. Fleming argues that the ALJ erred in omitting concentration limitations in the RFC assessment and VE hypothetical. Dkt. 12 at 17-18. But the evidence supporting the concentration limitations cited by Mr. Fleming includes only opinion evidence that was discounted or rejected by the ALJ, or is not part of the administrative record, and Mr. Fleming has not established error in the ALJ’s decision related to that evidence. Accordingly, Mr. Fleming has not established error in the RFC assessment of VE hypothetical. *See Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1217-18 (9th Cir. 2005) (holding that an RFC assessment/VE hypothetical need not account for limitations the ALJ properly rejected).

## CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court recommends that the Commissioner's decision should be **AFFIRMED** and recommends the case be **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

A proposed order accompanies this Report and Recommendation. Any objection to this Report and Recommendation must be filed and served no later than **March 24, 2016**. If no objections are filed, the Clerk shall note the matter for March 25, 2016, as ready for the Court's consideration. If objections are filed, any response is due within 14 days after being served with the objections. A party filing an objection must note the matter for the Court's consideration 14 days from the date the objection is filed and served. Objections and responses shall not exceed ten pages. The failure to timely object may affect the right to appeal.

DATED this 10th day of March, 2016.

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*BT*  
BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA  
United States Magistrate Judge

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